

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, April 16.—It was rumored to-day that advices had been received from Abyssinia, to the effect that the British captives at Magdala had been released by King Theodore, and that the object of the invading force having been attained, the war was over.

Despatches from Gen. Napier were received at the Indian office late this afternoon, but though the news is favourable to the hopes of the expedition, the above mentioned rumors are not confirmed. Gen. Napier reports in his last despatch that he has left latitude 23, and is pushing on in a south-westerly direction. The column of advance was within sixty miles of Magdala, and twenty miles of that distance had been successfully reconnoitered. The troops were in good spirits and eager for a fight. "Accounts from Magdala had reached the camp which represented that the king was uneasy and evidently alarmed at the steady approach of the British troops. He appeared to be hesitating as to what course to pursue, and nothing was known as to what plan of action he would adopt."

DUBLIN, April 16.—The Prince of Wales accompanied by a large and brilliant party, took a special train this morning for Kildare, where he visited the Curragh races. The Prince was received at the race-course with great cheering by the immense crowd.

H. Featherstonhaugh, of Westmeath, one of the wealthiest men of that county and a great land owner, was shot and killed last night by an unknown man.

LONDON, April 19.—General Napier, in command of the Abyssinian expedition, in his last despatch, requests a heavy remittance of treasure for expenses of the army he sent to him before the rainy season set in, as he anticipates that during that season his communication with the sea coast will be frequently, if not wholly, interrupted.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Parliament of the North German Confederation has adopted a resolution instructing Count Von Bismarck to enter into negotiations with foreign powers for the purpose of establishing by treaty the absolute neutrality of private property at sea during time of war.

DUBLIN, April 20.—A grand review of the forces in and around the city took place to-day in Phoenix Park. The troops were under the command of the Duke of Cambridge. The Prince of Wales was present with a large and brilliant staff, and reviewed the troops, who, all clad in new uniforms, made a fine appearance. The display attracted vast crowds of people, who covered the elevated grounds and buildings in the vicinity of the scene.

LONDON, April 20.—The trial of the Clerkenwell prison explosion Fenian prisoners commenced to-day. Burke and his fellow-prisoners will next be tried. The trial excites much interest.

Dr. Livingstone yet Alive.

It is now precisely a year since the civilized world was startled by the news of Livingstone's death. The loss was felt to be irreparable. Livingstone had done more than any one man had previously accomplished—more, perhaps, than all previous explorers—to make us acquainted with the interior of Africa. The experience he had acquired gave us reason to expect that his later exploration would, in point of success, completely eclipse his earlier, and that little or nothing would be wanting to perfect our knowledge of the interior of Africa. His determination to go forth once more to complete if possible what he had begun, not to unsettle but to confirm what Speke and Grant had accomplished, was hailed with universal acclamation. It was felt that Livingstone was the man to do it, and when he actually set out the world bade him God speed. Not many months elapsed, however, until the painful intelligence reached us that the Doctor had been brutally murdered, that his hopeful and useful life had been prematurely ended, and that all the high expectations we had formed of him were doomed to disappointment. There was no reason to doubt the accuracy of the reports, for they were brought back by some of his own company, and the details were minutely given. Sir Roderick Murchison was the only man who resisted the general belief. By his exertions was fitted out an expedition which visited the east coast of Africa, and followed for some hundreds of miles the Doctor's track. The result of the expedition was such as to encourage the hope that the Doctor might still be alive; but many continued to doubt, and the conviction was general that we should hear no more of the great explorer and philanthropist as well as one of the greatest Scotsmen of his own or any age.

From a letter which was received some days ago in London it appears that Livingstone still lives, that he has successfully accomplished his mission, and that he may soon be looked for in London to give the world the benefit of his long exile and the result of his arduous toil. Hundreds of thousands of hearts have leapt with joy at the glad intelligence; and it is not unjust to conclude that a reception is in store for him such as has been enjoyed by few of the sons of men.

How strange to Livingstone himself will be his return! It will be a return as if from the dead. His name has been wiped out of many contemporary records. His obituary lovingly written in different lands, in different languages, and by pens representing great diversity of interests, has found a place in the annals of the past. Scarcely a learned society in Europe or America but has minutely its expression of sorrow at his sad and untimely end. It will, therefore, be Livingstone's privilege to experience what few have experienced before him—to know that men have believed him dead, to read what men have thought and said and written of him, and to discover that while many have wept over his loss, no envious or jealous mind has sought to detract from his fair and well-earned fame. This is true fame. It is goodness as well as greatness—purity of motive and nobility of purpose allied to heroic effort and indomitable perseverance, and crowned with complete success. To achieve such a result it is well to have lived; it is better to have lived to know the fact. Many will join us in expressing the hope that the life of this good and great man be long spared so that he may

enjoy his well-earned laurels, and be able to give to the world the full benefit of his strange, varied and valuable experience.

Scottish American Journal.

Freedom.

The following is from the *Bellville Intelligencer*:—"Our neighbours across the lines boast that their institutions admit of the most illimitable freedom; and in some respects we concede the point. Not merely is the greatest toleration given to all religious societies, but organizations for the propagation of all the vices to which the human heart is prone, are permitted. Free-Loveism flourishes under the fostering care of Democracy, and Mormonism, like a foul leprosy spot, prospers under its kindly protection. The "Golden Circle" became a formidable military institution in the South in the days when the ship of State sailed in smooth, clear waters—so formidable indeed as to attempt to overthrow the Government, and which succeeded in producing the greatest and bloodiest civil war the world ever saw. The institutions are so free as to allow a murderous, treacherous band of assassins to parade the streets of their cities with their weapons of warfare in open daylight, to make known their hellish intentions, to plot and conspire to overthrow a Government with which it at peace—so free, indeed, as to permit that organization to defy the authority of the Government under which it was nursed into being, and outrage all the laws of the decalogue—an organization which their free institutions allowed to invade a neighbouring and unoffending country, and shoot down in cold blood its young men and its old men; and through the agency of which Canada is now mourning the loss of one of its foremost statesmen, its most talented orator, and the world's son of genius. But the chickens are coming home to roost, the seeds which they have sown are beginning to yield a terrible and bloody harvest. Another secret political organization, called the "Ku-Klux-Klan," has lately sprung up under the fostering care of Democracy, and one of its first acts has been the assassination, in cold blood, of the Hon. G. W. Ashburn, of Columbia, Georgia, a prominent statesman of that State. The particulars are as follows:

"It seems that Mr. Ashburn lodged in a house on one of the principal streets in the very centre and most public part of the city. About twelve o'clock on the night of his murder—the 31st ult.—a number of persons, with masks on their faces and otherwise disguised, surrounded the building, broke open the doors, and entering the room occupied by Mr. Ashburn, literally riddled his body with balls. Three of the shots were of a fatal character—either of which would have caused almost instantaneous death. Two of them penetrated the head—one entering between the eyes and the other one the mouth, taking an upward direction. His clothing, it is said, bore evidence of some dozen hall marks. The butchering work seems to have been entrusted to five of the murderous gang, and the rest were stationed so as to protect the approaches to the building, effectually cutting off all chance of escape of their victim, and all relief from outside. After the crime had been perpetrated, and the assassins were leaving the scene of their brutal night's work, the police appeared on the opposite side of the street; but when examined before the authorities, these guardians of the peace could throw no light upon the subject further than this, that the assassins all wore masks and appeared to be well dressed. It is surmised that Mr. Ashburn has fallen a victim to the machinations of the "Ku-Klux-Klan."

Mr. Ashburn was a Union politician, and by his advocacy of radical measures had made himself obnoxious to the "Ku-Klux-Klan." It is the same party which have threatened within the past few days—since the commencement of the impeachment trial—Butler, Wade and other Radicals, with a similar fate to that which has befallen the unfortunate Ashburn. The horrible butchery has suddenly opened the eyes of the leading United States journals, and the New York *Tribune*, alluding to it, asks if "it is to be tolerated that a gang of ruffians should spread terror far and wide in this way." The *Tribune* may depend upon it that so long as the United States authorities allowed secret political organizations of one kind to exist without any attempt to check them, others will be formed also. If the *Tribune* thinks it right that the Fenian organization should be allowed to plot against the British Government, and instigate such a horrible butchery as that which deprived us of the lamented McGee, what reason has it for objecting to the people of the South plotting against the Government at Washington, and assassinating all those who stand in their way. If the one is right the other is also, and while it is demanding the suppression of the "Ku-Klux-Klan," let the *Tribune* also demand the suppression of the Fenians, and it will receive the approbation of the civilized world."

Mr. McGee's Family.

In the House of Commons, on the evening of the 17th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolutions—That the annual sum of \$1,200 be granted to Her Majesty out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, to commence from the 7th day of April, 1868, and be settled upon the widow of the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, late member of the House of Commons of Canada for the electoral district of Montreal West, for the term of her natural life, and that the same be paid without any deduction whatever.

"Resolved—That a sum of \$8,000 be granted to Her Majesty to be vested in the Minister of Finance of Canada for the time being in two separate sums of \$4,000 each, for the use of each of the two children of the late Hon. T. D. McGee, late member of the House of Commons for the electoral district of Montreal West, in such manner as the Governor-in-Council shall direct.

The latter sum, it is thought, will be put at interest during the minority of the children. The annuity for Mrs. McGee—\$300—will enable her to live comfortably during the remainder of her days.

By the *Standard*—Now to the depth of 9 inches fell last night in Newmarket, every appearance of a few more this morning.

TRAVELLERS GUIDE.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.	
Express	9-18 A.M.
Mail	6-19 P.M.
Express	9-42 P.M.
TORONTO.	
Arrive	1:00 A.M.; 8:10 P.M.
Depart	8:10 A.M.; 3:40 P.M.
Trains leave Brock Street Station ten minutes later.	
GRAND TRUNK WEST.	
Depart	7:30 A.M.; 1:30 P.M.; 3:45 P.M.
Arrive	11:50 A.M.; 8:45 P.M.; 9:00 P.M.
GRAND TRUNK EAST.	
Depart	6:07 A.M.; 12:37 P.M.; 4:07 A.M.
Arrive	1:07 P.M.; 12:07 A.M.; 7:42 A.M.
GREAT WESTERN.	
Depart	7:00 A.M.; 12:35 P.M.; 4:05 A.M.
Arrive	11:00 A.M.; 1:20 P.M.; 4:55 A.M.
* Trains leave Union Station five minutes later.	

SABBATH SERVICE, NEWMARKET.

S. P. PATON'S (EPISCOPAL).—Pastor: Rev. S. P. Paton. 11 a.m., 7 p.m.
 S. ANDREW'S (SCOTCH).—Timothy Street. Pastor: Rev. J. Brown. 11 a.m.
 ST. JOHN'S ORTHODOX (ROMAN CATHOLIC).—Ontario St. Pastor: Rev. Patrick J. Keen. 10 a.m., 6 p.m.
 CONGREGATIONAL.—Botsford Street. Pastor: Rev. Mr. Spetigue. 11 a.m., 6 p.m.
 CHRISTIAN.—Main Street. Pastor: Rev. J. Tatton. 11 a.m.
 WESLEYAN METHODIST.—Prospect Street. Pastor: Rev. Mr. Chambers. 10 a.m., and 6 p.m.
 CANADA PRESBYTERIAN.—Prospect Street. Supplied by a missionary. 6 p.m.
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Pastor: Rev. T. Argue. 6 p.m.

POST OFFICE, NEWMARKET.

Mails made up for Toronto and Letters going West, daily, at 8.40, a.m.
 Mails made up for the North, daily, at 8.50, a.m.
 Mails made up for the South and way Stations, daily, at 5.40, p.m.
 Mails made up for Sharon, Holt, Mount Albert, Queensville, Ravenshoe, Keswick, Georgina, Pefferlaw, Wintred, and Beaverton, daily, after the arrival of the morning Cars from Toronto.
 Mails made up for Pine Orchard, Hartman, Ballantyne, Hamiltown, Lemonville, Ringwood, Vivian, and Stouffville, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1 p.m.
 Mails made for the Old Countries, on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.40, a.m.
 * Registered Letters are expected to be mailed one half hour sooner.

A. FYFE, Ass't P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Newmarket Court of Revision.
 Found.—*Courier Office.*



THE Newmarket Courier.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS ATKINSON, of Newmarket, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the Newmarket *Courier*.

THE MILITIA BILL.

We have carefully examined the Bill brought in by the Minister of Militia, and must confess that we rise from its perusal with more than an ordinary feeling of disappointment. We have here in Ontario, taken no little pride to ourselves at the loyal alacrity with which, in the hour of danger, we obeyed the call to arms, and the feeling is pardonable, for we imagine few countries of the same population could have produced, in so short a time, so numerous and efficient a body of volunteers. It is true that, as will ever be the case in countries where the whole population is actively engaged in industrial pursuits, some difficulty has been found in keeping up the force to its full strength when the cause for its organization seems to be in a large measure removed, or when, at least, we have ceased to feel the actual pressure of the danger. Those who have taken a warm interest in the volunteer movement, and who believe that our safety lies behind that force in the presence of real danger, had sanguine hopes that the alterations in the militia laws during the present session would take the shape of a further and better development of the volunteer force; hoped, in fact, that such encouragement would have been afforded to those joining themselves to, and labouring in, this organization, as would have secured the keeping of the force at its full numerical strength. To have secured this desirable end in Ontario, at least, would have required but little—some few immunities and privileges to the men, which are well deserved—and the thing was done. We are disposed to think that all will agree with us in thinking not only that a body of men, animated with the feelings which have ever distinguished our volunteers, is infinitely preferable to any force which can be got together under a system of forced enrolment, but that some special advantages and inducements should be held out to those who cheerfully devote much of their time to preparing themselves to take their part in warfare whenever it may occur. But these views are by no means shared by the Minister of Militia, for what reason we know not. It is manifest he has determined that the volunteer force shall cease to exist. As some concession, we suppose to the feelings of Ontario, the Bill does not, in form, disband the force, but this will be the net result of its enactment if it passes in its present shape. Provision is made for the extinction of companies if not kept up to their strength, while the conscript escapes with

a shorter term than the volunteer. We have conversed with several of those interested in the volunteer force on the subject, and form our opinion in a large measure from theirs. With them the feeling is a common one that the Bill bodes evil to the organization as it exists with us; and further, that the Bill in anything like its present shape, will never provide us with an efficient militia. Mr. Cartier, in the debate on the first reading of the Bill, boasts himself much on the economy of his measure. True, he is to spend under the Bill only \$900,000 a year; and this probably would be a very reasonable expenditure, but it is by no means so if it sacrifices our present means of defence, and fails to provide us with an efficient substitute. And that is just the position we think the proposed Bill will place us. By it we shall spend a very large sum of money in having a sort of shadow of a military force without any real and abiding substance. There will be no economy in the vaunted expenditure of only \$900,000 a year, if we find ourselves, in point of safety and preparation, infinitely worse off than before.

THE AURORA BANNER.

We see that our polished and erudite neighbour has been having a fling at us in his last week's issue. He must have felt very sore at our few remarks putting his notice in a somewhat truthful shape in one of our recent issues. We have had occasion before to reprove our diminutive friend for his habit of random assertion, and we do not greatly care to waste our space with a sheet whose sphere of influence is so limited; but at the same time very much deprecate being characterized as surpassing either the *Banner*, or the other paper he mentions, in untruthfulness. What does our contemporary mean by "such a tissue of falsehoods." He styles us an "evil genius," we suppose he means *naughty*, but spells it somewhat differently to Walker—but of a surety the genius controlling the destinies of the *Banner* must be the paternal ancestor of untruth himself. We wrote in a perfectly fair spirit of the *Aurora*, for which place we have the most respect—a feeling, however, which does not share. And we can easily understand the small meanness of the man who would gladly stir up rancour against the *Courier* in *Aurora*—well aware how unfavourably a comparison between the two papers would tell against himself. He may learn the double lesson yet, that he is in no danger of the premature solution he so cheerfully suggests; and that on a further comparison by his ownmen, of the style and manner of the two papers, our circulation may increase to a greater ratio than his own. "Honesty is the best policy," saith he of the *Banner*. Misguided man, does he think it honest to work up a local feeling, and thus palm off such a sheet in the guise of a newspaper, mulcting unsuspecting and reputable men of their hard-earned dollars for such a sarrago of diluted "pibble-prabble"? He had better let us alone at any rate, as we are not disposed to be schooled by one who does not know how to behave himself. As to representing the Riding, we are not aware that we ever assumed this position in terms, and we opine the *Courier* does it no discredit. Truly for our reputation's sake, we hope that but few copies of the *Banner* escape beyond the limits of North York.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute took place on Monday evening, the 20th inst. The President, Mr. E. Jackson, in the chair. The Annual Report was read by Mr. W. Trent, the Secretary and Treasurer, and adopted, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. The following is the result of the election:—President—Mr. R. H. Smith. 1st Vice-President—Mr. E. P. Irwin. 2nd Vice-President—Mr. G. McMaster. Secretary and Treasurer—G. M. Binns. Committee—Messrs. E. Jackson, J. McLaughlin, E. Maher, Dr. Bentley, T. Atkinson, and S. Webster.

The book due to the person for selling the largest number of tickets last season, was placed in the hands of the Secretary, to be given to Mr. Graham, he not being present. The meeting then adjourned.

Irish Emigration.

It is likely that this spring will witness an emigration from Ireland at least equal if not superior to that of 1866. Of four trans-Atlantic steamers advertised to sail for America, one left for New York on the 25th ult., with three hundred passengers on board, and it was estimated that one thousand would leave by the three other steamers if there should be sufficient accommodation for them. A correspondent writing to the New York *Herald* says:—"Quebec was crowded with emigrants, and parties numbering from fifty to hundreds were to be met with on the thoroughfares leading from the terminal of the Great Southern and Western Railroad, and from other railroad depots, en route to the States." Nearly all of these emigrants are described as being between sixteen and twenty-five years old. The rush of emigration is likely to exceed that which followed, two years ago, the futile attempt at insurrection made by the Fenians. We wonder if there is anything doing at home to-day worth a little of this emigration to this new Dominion?

WHITCHURCH COUNCIL.

VIVIAN, April 18, 1868.—Council met pursuant to adjournment. All the members present. The Reeve, E. Wheeler, Esq., in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Randall, the Council organized as a Court of Revision—Reeve in the chair. Heard appeal of H. Hutchinson, to wit: That he should not be assessed for income that was expended in living, etc. The Court decided, on motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. McCormick, that, as appellant's income or salary, according to his own admission, exceeded the sum of \$300, they had no jurisdiction in the case, therefore appeal could not be entertained.

The next appeal was from James Patterson, auctioneer. This was also an appeal against assessment of income. \$1,000 should not have been more than \$600. Appellant did not appear.

On motion, Council adjourned to sit again at 3 p.m.

Council again met. Reeve in the chair. Reeve laid on the table Auditors' Report of Township Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Macklem, seconded by Mr. McCormick, Accounts passed as finally audited, and the Clerk instructed to have them published in pamphlet form for distribution.

Several petitions for aid on roads and bridges were laid upon the table; also, certificate from James Gilroy, for \$6.50; from R. & J. Armstrong, for \$19, for damage done to sheep by dogs; also, petition of Hiram Dunham, for compensation for road around pond on sidewalk between Lots 70 and 71, in 1st Concession; also, bill of J. W. Hallen, P.L.S., for survey of road around Wilcox Lake, and town-line south, in front of 1st and 2nd Concessions; also, petition of Henry Bower, for tavern license at Lemonville; also, verbal application for further aid of Jas. Gormley, by P. Maughan; also, report of committee appointed to sell timber on highways, to wit: That they had sold all timber on 7th Concession line, from Lots 25 to 30 inclusive, to R. McCormick, for \$19; all hard wood on sidewalk between Lots 25 to 26, in the 7th and 8th Concessions, to Wm. Simpson, for \$19; all timber on sidewalk between Lots 25 to 26, in the 9th Concession, to Mr. Jones, for \$14; purchasers to pay amounts respectively to the Treasurer within three months, remove no timber until paid for, pile all brush on road allowance outside of track, and properly log all refuse trees by them cut down, purchasers to have one year to remove said timber by them purchased respectively. Signed, M. Jones, R. McCormick.

On motion of Mr. Macklem, seconded by Mr. Randall, the report of Committee to sell timber, was accepted and adopted. The Clerk presented application of A. McKenzie for a By-law to convey to him a certain portion of the 2nd Concession road allowance, south of Wilcox Lake in lieu of land given by him for road; also, copies of notices given. Mr. H. Legg was heard in interest of Mr. Mairs, owners of Lot 65, in the 1st Concession, as having preferential claim on said road allowance.

On motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Randall, the Reeve was instructed to examine papers in County Treasurer's office in respect to the title of road around Lake Wilcox, and report to Council at its next sitting, and all questions in connection with said matter lay over until next meeting.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Court of Revision met. Members all present. Reeve in the chair.

Apellant, J. M. Patterson, not being present, on motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Macklem, the court adjourned until next meeting.

The Council then adjourned. Mr. Randall moved, seconded by Mr. McCormick, that Asa Curtis be Pound-keeper in place of A. McKenzie, removed.—Carried.

Mr. Randall moved, seconded by Mr. McCormick, that the Reeve and Deputy Reeve be a committee to see into the case of P. Maughan, with respect to the pauper, Gormley, and report next meeting.

Mr. Macklem moved, seconded by Mr. McCormick, that the Treasurer be authorized to pay S. W. Hallen, P.L.S., for surveying road as above alluded to.—Carried.

Mr. Jones moved, seconded by Mr. McCormick, that the sureties offered by Geo. Sexsmith, an applicant for a tavern license, be accepted.—Carried.

Mr. Macklem moved, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the sureties accepted by the Clerk for Asa Curtis and A. Yake, applicants for tavern licenses, be confirmed as satisfactory.—Carried.

On motion, the several petitions desiring aid on roads, were laid over till next meeting.

Mr. Randall moved, seconded by Mr. Macklem, and resolved, that the sureties of Henry Bowen, to keep an inn in Lemonville, be accepted.

Mr. Jones moved, seconded by Mr. Randall, that R. Howitt be appointed postmaster on Road Division, in the 2nd Concession, in place of A. McKenzie.—Carried.

Mr. McCormick moved, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the petition of Hiram Dunham, for compensation for land used as road around pond on sidewalk between Lots 70 and 71, in the 1st Concession, be referred to committee composed of Messrs. Randall and Macklem, to report at next meeting.—Carried.

Mr. Macklem moved, seconded by Mr. Randall, that the amount of damage done to sheep by dogs, from the parties before stated, be paid by Treasurer, out of the funds for that purpose.—Carried.

Mr. Macklem moved, seconded by Mr. Jones, that the Council adjourn, to meet at Ballantyne, on Saturday, the 16th of May, as a Court of Revision, and for general business.—Carried.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CONFEDERATION.—It is stated that negotiations for the admission of British Columbia into the Confederation of a forward state, and that it is probable the government will introduce a measure before the end of the session to provide for its admission, and for the representation of the Province in the Dominion parliament.

NORTH GWILLIMBURY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the above Council took place at Bell-view, on Saturday, the 18th inst. All the members present. The Reeve, H. Draper, Esq., in the chair.

Petitions were presented and read from Isaac May and others, to close a road in the town plot of Keswick; from James Cunningham and others, for an alteration in Road Division No. 21, from T. Huntley and others, respecting the side road between Lots Nos. 10 and 11, Lake Concession; and from R. Bradford, for tavern license for the house known as the "Medina Inn." Also, a report from Stephen Mann, on a new road along the lake shore.

Moved by D. Willoughby, seconded by T. Glover, that the communications laid on the table be received and taken up in order.—Carried.

Moved by D. Willoughby, seconded by T. Glover, that the petition of Isaac May and others, be received.—Carried.

Moved by T. Glover, seconded by D. Willoughby, that the account of George Tomlinson, for furnishing Thomas York, provision to the sum of \$10, be paid, and that the Reeve grant an order for the payment.—Carried.

Moved by D. Willoughby, seconded by J. Purdy, that the amount of that charged on part of Lot No. 10, Lake Concession, be struck off the Collector's roll, as it was not lawful to return that part as non-resident when the owner lived on the said lot.—Carried.

Moved by J. Purdy, seconded by J. Morton, that the petition of J. Cunningham and others, be received.—Carried.

Moved by T. Glover, seconded by J. Morton, that John Prosser receive the sum of \$10 for sheep killed by dogs, and that the Reeve grant an order for the payment of the same.

YRAS—Glover, Morton, Purdy, and H. Draper, Reeve.

NAY—Willoughby.

Moved in amendment by D. Willoughby, and seconded, that the bill claimed by John Prosser, for damage done to sheep or lambs, and not stating which, or how many, and as the magistrates have not given a proper certificate, that it be laid over until the next meeting of this Council.

Moved by T. Glover, seconded by J. Purdy, that the petition of S. Hutchinson and others, for an alteration in Road Division No. 21, be received, and that rule No. 19 be suspended for that purpose.—Carried.

Moved by J. Purdy, seconded by J. Morton, that the report of S. Mann, concerning the Lake Shore Road, be received.—Carried.

Moved by T. Glover, seconded by J. Purdy, that the bond of the Clerk, now submitted by the Reeve, be approved by this Council, and delivered over to the Reeve for safe keeping.—Carried.

Moved by J. Morton, seconded by J. Purdy, that the petition of Thos. Huntley and others, respecting the side road between Lots 10 and 11, in the Lake Concession, be received.—Carried.

Moved by T. Glover, seconded by J. Morton, that the petition of Wm. McNeal and others, praying for a license for the "Medina Hotel," be received and taken up in due form.—Carried.

Moved by J. Purdy, seconded by T. Glover, that there be a new Road Division formed, including Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, on the township line of North Gwillimbury and Georgina, and that David Brown be appointed overseer of said Division.—Carried.

Moved by J. Purdy, seconded by J. Morton, that the report of S. Mann, concerning the Lake Shore Road, be laid over till the next meeting of the Council for further consideration.—Carried.

Moved by J. Morton, seconded by T. Glover, that the petition of Robert Bradford, asking for tavern license, be granted on the law in that behalf.—Carried.

Moved by D. Willoughby, seconded by T. Glover, that the petition of Isaac May and others, be laid over until the next meeting of this Council.—Carried.

Moved by J. Morton, seconded by J. Purdy, that Jas. Crittenden receive the sum of \$50 for the maintenance of Mercy Beat, a poor indigent widow, provided that he keep her in a decent manner for the remainder of the present year, to be paid quarterly, the first quarter to be paid forthwith.

Mr. Purdy moved, seconded by T. Glover, that the bill for non-resident land tax now standing against Lot No. 6, in the 5th con. of North Gwillimbury, amounting to \$3.22, be struck off the list of non-resident land tax, as the amount has been paid.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned on motion of T. Glover, seconded by J. Purdy, to meet again at Bell-view as a Court of Revision, and for general business, on the 11th day of May, next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Local Items.

Bow Bells and other Magazines expected this (Thursday) morning, at the *Courier* office.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the new committee will take place at the Railroad Hotel, on Monday evening next. All the members are requested to attend.

SOCIAL AND DONATION.—A Social and Donation will take place this (Thursday) evening, in the Mechanics' Hall, for the benefit of Rev. Mr. Chambers, Wesleyan minister of this place.

NOTICE.—If you want to get anything in the Magazine, Book, Periodical, Stationery, School Book, or Small Ware line, call at Binns—*Courier* office. We have no doubt we can supply the public, just as well, if not better, than any other place in our line of business, in Newmarket, notwithstanding the urgent desire of some other party for "the united support of the entire community, in the periodical line," to go in another direction. We believe the "entire community" will tend towards the place where they can get supplied to the best advantage, at the lowest price, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary, both as regards the Periodical line or any other. A call is respectfully solicited, so that you may judge for yourselves.

We have been authorized to announce that the Rev. Mr. Argue, minister of the M. E. Church, Mill street, Newmarket, has removed to the Parsonage in King, his address will be by King Post Office.

COURT OF REVISION.—A Court of Revision will be held at the Court House, Newmarket, on the 11th day of May, next, at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of hearing appeals against assessment. See advertisement in another column.

NEWMARKET COUNCIL.—April 21, Council met at 7.30 p.m., pursuant to adjournment. All the members present. Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Mr. Bahe, Chairman of Road and Bridge Committee, presented the first report, recommending the graveling of the town-line, near the eastern limit of the Corporation; also, general repairs to sidewalks. Report adopted

THE OTTAWA TRAGEDY.

OTTAWA, April 18, 2.30.—Whalen has been committed for trial on the charge of murdering Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

Only one witness was examined this morning—Sergeant Turner—the purport of whose evidence has not been made known. The court is now engaged in a private examination of the other prisoners, and the witnesses who have been summoned in the case.

Detectives admit this morning that information of a highly important character has been received from Montreal, where further arrests are likely to take place, and from whence suspected parties are rapidly flying.

OTTAWA, April 20.—Storr, who is a messenger in the House of Commons, and whose duty it is to prepare blue books, and public documents for mailing, made a rather important statement, which supports that of the messenger Graham, and puts, in a somewhat unfavourable situation, the messenger Patrick Buckley, who testified before the Police Magistrate on Thursday. Storr says he saw a man, whom he afterwards identified as Whalen, no less than seven times in the House of Commons on the night of Mr. McGee's murder, at different times and in different places on each occasion. The first time he saw him was when Mr. McGee was speaking, probably a little before ten o'clock. Storr went to the door of the House on the right of the Speaker, and the first words he heard Mr. McGee utter were about "striking below the belt." At that moment he looked up into the public gallery and saw Whalen, whom he did not then know. He was sitting on the front seat, his arm leaning on the railing. As Mr. McGee continued speaking, Whalen gazed at him intently, and raising his right hand, shook his finger threateningly in Mr. McGee's direction. There was another man with him, a small, light complexioned man, to whom Whalen turned and spoke, after shaking his finger. He then struck both breasts with his hands several times and repeatedly thrust his right hand into the breast pocket of his coat. Storr was so much impressed with the singular conduct of the man that he went around to the public gallery and told the messengers they should not allow such characters into the gallery. They laughed and something was said about those who had tickets having a right to go up. The next time Storr saw him was at the door of the lobby below, near where Buckley was sitting. He was then standing with his arms crossed, looking along the corridor towards the library. Soon after this he saw Whalen and his companion in the gallery, this time at the north end, instead of east side, as before. About one o'clock, Storr had occasion to go to the messengers' room for the mouillage, and passed through the lobby down into the vestibule, and thence by the right to the messengers' room. On the landing outside of the lobby were Whalen and his companion standing in earnest conversation. Storr found Patrick Buckley lying asleep in the messengers' room. After amusing himself for a few moments by tickling Buckley under the nose, with a strip of paper he returned. The two men were standing outside the door of the lobby. Storr was determined to have a good look at them; so he stood beside them, and scrutinized them for nearly a minute. Whalen, seeing Storr was watching him, turned and stared at him intently, whereupon Storr went to his room adjoining the reading room. Soon afterwards Storr again saw the two in the public gallery. A few minutes before two, while the discussion was going on about the withdrawal of Dr. Parker's motion, Storr went out to put a paper in the post office. When he got into the lobby he saw Buckley in his seat at the entrance, and Whalen standing beside him with his arms folded. They were talking together, and as Storr turned from the post office he heard Buckley say, with some sharpness, "I don't know." Storr then went to the reporters' gallery. When he got there, and looked across the House, he saw Whalen and his companion standing in the passage leading from the door at the head of the stairs to the public gallery. They had evidently just come up the stairs, and were leaning on the partition which runs behind the Senators' and Speakers' gallery, and looking down into the body of the House. In a moment or two the motion of adjournment was put by the Speaker and Storr left the reporter's gallery, the two men opposite going to the door of the public gallery at the same time. In addition to this statement Storr says that on Friday last, when he was paying some money to Buckley, the latter remarked, "The last night Whalen was in the House he offered to pay me three dollars for a buggy and horse he had of me, and I suppose I'll never get it now." Storr thought the remark singular especially as Buckley had denied under oath the previous day that he had had any conversation with Whalen that night. Storr is a very respectable man who has been in the employ of the House for thirteen years. He must not be confounded with Michael Starr, at whose house Whalen boarded, and who is now in custody.

Among the witnesses whose depositions were taken on Saturday, was that of Detective O'Neil, who says he made this among other statements, and gave me permission to use it: That on the morning of the murder, between three and four o'clock he went with P. Buckley into a vacant lot opposite Mrs. Trotter's to search for the pistol used by the assassin, and which it was supposed he might have thrown away. When in the lot together O'Neil told Buckley he suspected him of having a knowledge of the murderer; that he had better tell what he knew, and thus clear himself from any suspicion. Buckley denied any knowledge of the murder, but O'Neil refused to take his denial as an answer and pressed him to tell what he knew. He remarked, "Buckley, this is not the time for fooling; there is no time to be lost, if you don't tell me who you suspect of the men you saw in the gallery to-night I'll take you by the neck myself." Buckley replied, "My God, do you want my house burnt down about my head and myself ruined?" O'Neil urged him further saying if he did not want to tell what he knew he might put it on paper without a signature, and leave it where O'Neil could get it. Buckley then said, "Go

down to Eagle's and arrest the sandy-whiskered man there." He gave no name, and it was not till the afternoon that the police discovered that the sandy-whiskered man thus referred to was Whalen. O'Neil, as I have said, gave this testimony under oath, and desires the reporters to know it; but it should be remembered that Buckley, whom it affects more or less seriously, may be able to give a satisfactory explanation. I must say, however, that, taking it in connection with Graham and Storr's evidence, it puts Buckley in a suspicious position.

Rumours are in circulation that the Government has information to the effect that Whalen was one of a band of forty conspirators to whom it fell by lot to assassinate Mr. McGee. There reports require confirmation.

The Fruits of Fenianism.

If a tree is known by its fruits, what a vile offshoot of crime this thing called Fenianism must be. Since its inception it has produced nothing for itself but disgrace and infamy. In this respect it surpasses anything and everything of the kind recorded in history. In all other movements of this nature there have been some palliating circumstances, some grounds, however slight, upon which to attempt a justification; or there have been connected therewith men, few or great in number, who were not entirely devoid of honesty and honour. Fenianism possesses none of these. Its whole history is marked with wrongs, outrages, robberies, and cold-blooded murders. It was started by unscrupulous men whose only desire was to serve their own ends. As subsequent events proved, they were simply a pack of swindlers, preying upon too credulous Irishmen. After they had made all the money they could they gave the thing up. Who ever hears now of the originators? What has become of O'Mahony, Stephens, Roberts, Killian, Sweeney, and the other leaders of a few years ago? While the money was plenty they stuck to Fenianism, but now that funds are low they are Fenians no longer. Their successors are, perhaps, more sincere in their intentions, but their doings stamp them as criminals of a deeper dye, and men more to be feared. Those who introduced the plague were swindlers, and nothing more; while they are striving to spread it are midnight murderers and train-laying assassins, who can shoot a man in the back, or blow up a prison, but have not the courage to fight like men. Every act they have committed has been mean, cowardly, panther-like and infamous, without one spark of manliness in it from first to last. The man who is willing to acknowledge himself a Fenian, with the record of what they have so far done before him, is, by his own judgment, the most despicable of murderers. These are the things that these men have had the "courage" to do for the "liberation of Ireland." In Manchester they mobbed and slaughtered Sergeant Brett. At Clerkenwell they blew up a prison and caused the death of many unoffending people—men, women and children. In Ireland they beat the brains out of overpowered policemen, set fire to houses, sent explosive letters through the mail, destroyed property, and showed themselves arrogant towards whenever a few soldiers or policemen faced them. In Canada they shot down our brave but inexperienced boys, and then fled like a flock of sheep to a place of safety. And now, to cap the climax of their infamy, they have assassinated one of the foremost men in the land, in a manner so cowardly that the lowest savage in the far west would not adopt it to accomplish the death of his most hated enemy. These are the only fruits of Fenianism, and did any organization that has ever before disgraced mankind furnish such a record of treachery, cowardice, and crime?

Many persons and papers in the States have encouraged and built up Fenianism, but, with this record before them, can they hereafter be so criminal as to defend and support such a vile, infamous organization?—Daily Telegraph.

Terrible Accident on the New York and Erie Railroad.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Times' Port Jervis special gives the following particulars of the Erie Railroad accident:—The killed are fifteen in number. The wounded number fifty-four, five or six of whom will probably not recover. The scene of the accident is named Carr's Point and is a rugged bluff, along the side of which 150 feet above the Delaware the track was excavated. The theory is that a rail broke about 400 feet west of Carr's Point. The engine and five cars passed over the fracture safely. The forward truck of the sixth got off, and the coupling parting, this car was followed by the remainder. It went on a distance of 400 feet when coming in contact with some obstacle it was thrown down the precipice, dragging the others with it to the river's edge. The train at the time was going at the rate of twenty or twenty-five miles per hour. The cars which escaped were three passenger cars, on postal car, and one freight car. These that were thrown over the cliff were all passenger cars, three of them sleeping cars. It was intensely dark at the time. Two cars were found to be in the river, and the last car on fire. Several persons were extricated from the burning car, but it is believed six or seven perished, and as there were over two hundred persons in the seven cars, this is a low estimate. The passengers saved had all they could do to rescue the wounded. At five o'clock a special train with five physicians arrived, and were placed in charge of the wounded, who were brought to this place at eight o'clock. Another account says thirteen were consumed in the burning car. Six charred bodies have been recovered, but it will be impossible to identify them. All the dead at the depot have been identified except a handsome boy about fifteen years of age, who was drowned.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Times' Port Jervis special says: Two more burned bodies have been identified as P. Fitzgerald and son, of Urbana, O. This leaves but the remains of one unknown man. Inquiries come in for the missing, which go to confirm the impression that a much larger number than stated were burned, leaving no trace. Samuel Skaler,

of Liverpool, residing in Canada, inquires for a boy. Inquiries are made for several other missing persons.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—The London Advertiser says: "A number of counterfeit 5s. on the Bank of Montreal are in circulation throughout the city, and as a general thing pass readily, the bank employees alone detecting the fraud. Several were to-day rejected by them and the holders in this way made aware for the first time of the true character of these notes. The imitation is a dangerous one, though readily detected by experienced hands. The paper upon which it is printed is of poor quality—so much inferior to that of the genuine bill that the difference is at once noticeable on comparison. The bill assumes to have been issued at Ottawa, Aug. 1, 1864. We advise people to be on the lookout for them."

AUCTION SALES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1868.—Mr. Wm. Malloy will offer by public auction, at the Royal Hotel, Newmarket, the following property, viz:—The East Half of Lot No. 30, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Whitechurch, containing 100 acres, more or less. Sale at 12 o'clock, noon. See advertisement.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 25TH, 1868.—Extensive Credit Sale of valuable Farm Stock, Implements, Seed Grain, Hay, Potatoes, &c., on Lot No. 3, 1st Concession Scott, the property of Mr. John Paisley. Sale to commence at 10 a.m., sharp. Lunch at noon. J. M. Patterson, Auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.—Credit Sale of Farm Stock, Implements, Hay, Oats, and sundry other articles, on Lot No. 1, 6th Concession of East Gwillimbury, the property of Mr. J. Graham. Ten months Credit for Farm Stock and Implements over \$5; Cash for the Hay and Oats.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock prompt. Patterson & Eckardt, Auctioneers.

*Parties getting Sale Bills printed at this office will receive a notice as above FREE.

BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. JAMES SOMERVILLE, King, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. DAVID URCHART, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Brown, of Newmarket, Mr. ROBERT GAZIO, to Miss EMILY FERGUSON, both of East Gwillimbury.

On the 18th inst., at the Manse, Newmarket, by the Rev. John Brown, Mr. DUNCAN MCKIN, to Miss SARAH JANE BRACE, both of East Gwillimbury.

DIED.

On Friday, the 17th inst., Mr. JAS. KILLEY, Sharon, aged 23 years.

On Thursday afternoon, the 16th inst., at Mrs. Forsyth's Hotel, Newmarket, Mr. JAMES ROSS, in the 82nd year of his age.

Newmarket Markets.

	April 22, 1868.
Flour per barrel	\$7 00 @ \$8 00
Fall Wheat per bushel	1 70 @ 1 75
Spring Wheat per bushel	1 55 @ 1 60
Barley per bushel	1 20 @ 1 25
Oats per bushel	0 00 @ 0 05
Peas per bushel	0 00 @ 0 08
Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs.	0 00 @ 0 00
Beef per 100 lbs.	6 00 @ 6 50
Sheep, each	4 00 @ 5 00
Hides, per 100 lbs.	8 00 @ 7 00
Sheepskins, each	0 60 @ 0 80
Potatoes per bushel	0 00 @ 0 40
Good Graft Apples per bushel	0 00 @ 0 60
Butter per lb.	0 00 @ 0 25
Cheese per lb.	0 00 @ 0 12
Eggs per dozen	0 10 @ 0 12

Toronto Markets.

	April 21, 1868.
Flour per barrel	\$9 00 @ \$7 12
Fall Wheat per bushel	1 81 @ 1 85
Spring Wheat per bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Barley per bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Oats per bushel	0 00 @ 0 00
Peas per bushel	0 00 @ 1 36
Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs.	0 85 @ 0 88
	0 00 @ 0 00

New Advertisements.

FOUND.

ON Friday morning, the 17th instant, a valuable Parcel was found on Prospect street, Newmarket; the loser may learn its whereabouts by calling at this office, proving property, and paying for advertising. Newmarket, April 22, 1868. 1f-18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT THE

Court of Revision!
WILL HOLD ITS FIRST SITTING
ON THE ELEVENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT,
AT TWO O'CLOCK P.M.,
IN THE COURT HOUSE,
NEWMARKET.

For the purpose of hearing Appeals against Assessment, of which all persons are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

E. P. IRWIN,
Village Clerk, Newmarket.

April 22, 1868. 18-1

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his far-famed Steel Mouldboard and Steel Landels.

PLOUGHS!

By the thousand. He sold 92 PLOUGHS last week. For the convenience and accommodation of his friends and customers in the neighbourhood of Newmarket, where his Ploughs are known to be superior to those of other makers, he has established an agency with Mr. MAIBDEN, who will have always on hand a large supply of Ploughs which he will sell at manufacturer's prices, merely adding cost of transportation, either for Cash or on Credit. He invites attention to his DOUBLE-LEVER GANG PLOUGH. The superiority of this Plough over all other Gang Ploughs can be readily seen. The head of the Plough is one inch higher than others, is less liable to clog with sods, and is strongly braced. It has two levers—one can be raised at a time, and the Plough regulated to suit uneven ground or ridges. The levers are so constructed that the Plough can be raised six inches out of the ground, and thus driven from one farm to another without danger of breaking.

L. BUTTERFIELD.

April 15, 1868. Bradford, 17-4

A Cottage to Let,

SITUATED on Gorham Street. Apply to Mr. Charles Gorham, or to Mr. Phillip Cook, Ringwood P.O. Newmarket, April 7, 1868. 16-3p

BRITISH WAREHOUSE !!



NEW SPRING GOODS

WM. & A. B. ORR

WILL SHOW THE CONTENTS OF THIRTY-TWO PACKAGES OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, VELVETEENS, SILKS, REPPS, BROADCLOTHS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VESTINGS, EXHIBITION CLOTHS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, &c., &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING,

HEAVY STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES!

MADE EXPRESSLY TO ORDER; TOGETHER WITH A FRESH STOCK OF

FAMILY GROCERIES, &c.,

Which we will sell CHEAP FOR CASH.

SOME VERY CHEAP JOB LOTS IN STOCK.

*Two reasons why Wm. & A. B. Orr can and will sell cheaper than houses giving long credits.—First, We buy for Cash in the best markets. Second, We sell for Cash, and need no large profits to cover losses. We now thank our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage shown us, and will strive doubly to merit it this season.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WM. & A. B. ORR.

Newmarket and Sutton, March 26, 1868.

STATIONERY! STATIONERY!

VERY GOOD AND CHEAP

At the COURIER OFFICE.

SMALL WARES,

FISHING TACKLE,

FIRE WORKS, &c.

At the COURIER OFFICE.

What every Farmer Needs!

AND OUGHT TO HAVE

THE Subscriber is manufacturing

Patent Reversible Double Mowing

The best ever made for all kinds of

It never fails to cover all the ground,

The undersigned has the pleasure of

making them in this part of the

They are as cheap as any

N.B.—All kinds of farming implements

hand made to order.

*Call and examine for yourself at the

Drick Shop on Main Street.

JAS. S. WETHERILL.

Newmarket, March 18, 1868. 12-3m

CANADIAN NATIONAL SERIES

READING BOOKS!

Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction of Ontario.

First Book, with 31 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Five cents.

Second Book, 2nd Part, 54 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Ten cents.

Second Book, 66 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Twenty cents.

Third Book, 41 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Thirty cents.

Fourth Book, 45 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Forty cents.

Fifth Book, 50 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Fifty cents.

G. M. BINNS, Courier Office.

Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1868. 10-1f

LAND FOR SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, dated the 11th day of February, A.D. 1867, and made by James H. Bowerman and wife to Robert McCormick (which said mortgage will be produced at time of sale), there will be offered for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION!

AT THE ROYAL HOTEL,

IN THE

VILLAGE OF NEWMARKET,

On Saturday, the 25th Day of April, A.D. '68

AT THE HOUR OF TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON.

The following Property, namely: The East Half of Lot No. 30, in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Whitechurch, containing by admeasurement

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

BE THE SAME MORE OR LESS.

There are about fifteen acres of the Land cleared. The land is well timbered of mixed Pine and Hardwood; the Pine being reserved by the former Vendor to the said Bowerman, who has until the 1st of March, A.D. 1869, to remove the same.

The whole lot is subject to the mortgage for purchase money of Fourteen Hundred Dollars, which will be conveyed against the Vendor, or Seven Hundred Dollars of the purchase money be allowed to remain on mortgage until the land is discharged from the said fourteen hundred dollar mortgage at the time provided therein, as the purchaser may elect.

Ten per cent. of the whole purchase money to be paid to Vendor, or his Solicitor, on the day of sale, the balance, less the sum of seven hundred dollars, when the conveyance is made; or should the purchaser elect to take covenant of Vendor against the fourteen hundred dollar mortgage, two-thirds of the purchase money will be allowed to remain on mortgage, payable in two yearly instalments with interest. In other respects a good title will be deduced.

For terms and particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, or

A. BOULTBEE,

Vendor's Solicitor, Newmarket.

WM. MALLOY, Auctioneer.

Whitchurch, March 23, 1868. 14-5

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!!!

1868.

Enlarging our Premises, We now offer remainder of

A. SOUTER & CO.,

GROCERS,

TEA DEALERS

Wine & Spirit Merchants,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FOR THE BEST

Groceries

Wines

Liquors

Drugs

Chemicals

Ginger Wine

Cordials

Pickles

Sauces

Canned Fish

Preserved Fruit

Orange Tonic

Cigars

GO TO —

A. SOUTER & Co's.

WHOSE STOCK IS

Larger, Better Assorted

AND MORE

ADVANTAGEOUSLY PURCHASED,

THAN ANY

NORTH OF TORONTO.

A. SOUTER, W. TRENT,

MAIN ST., NEWMARKET.

Newmarket, Dec. 31, 1867. 1-1f

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!!!

1868.

Enlarging our Premises, We now offer remainder of

S T O V E S

At Cost;

AND EVERYTHING IN THE

HARDWARE LINE

AT PRICES

More Satisfactory

Than can be obtained elsewhere.

The Whole must Positively be Cleared Out To save expense of moving.

SYKES & ELVIDGE.

Newmarket, Jan. 22, 1868. 4f-5

Money to Loan.

APPLY TO

A. BOULTBEE.

J. H. JOHNSON'S

